

University of Groningen

Human impacts on the functioning of African savannas

de Jonge, Inger K.

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.133347290](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.133347290)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
de Jonge, I. K. (2020). *Human impacts on the functioning of African savannas*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.133347290>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Propositions

Accompanying the dissertation

Human impacts on the functioning of African savannas

Inger K. de Jonge

1. The replacement of 'recoverable' elements with 'resistant' ones is a major implication of human impacts in African savannas (This thesis)
2. The concepts of fast versus slow, wasteful versus frugal, and acquisitive versus conservative plant strategies are relevant in predicting the extent and rate of vegetation change in response to human activities (This thesis)
3. In environments in which there is a recurrence of natural hazards, populations may spend most of their time recovering from the hazards (Harper, 1967)
4. Due to the importance of disturbance in maintaining vegetation structure in tropical savannas, 'alternative dynamic regimes' are more helpful for understanding savanna ecosystem functioning than 'alternative stable states'.
5. Nature is not fragile, what is fragile are the ecosystem services on which humans depend (Levin, 1999)
6. Protecting wildlife starts with protecting people
7. Recognition of nature as a rights holder will better protect natural ecosystems and its wildlife
8. As long as we consider GDP as the standard metric of a country's 'wealth', we cannot protect the planet's biodiversity in the long run
9. The wise ecologist is he or she who constantly wonders afresh (adapted from Andre Gide)
10. A done thesis is better than a perfect thesis